# TRYING HARD TO BEAT IT.

THE "BILL OF SALE" HAS MET WITH SKILFUL OPPOSITION.

FEAS BEEN TURNED UPSIDE DOWN AND INSIDE OUT, AND EVERYBODY KNOWS NOW THAT

IT IS A BILL TO SMASH INDUSTRIES AND TO PROTECT TRUSTS-MR. CHANDLER'S CLEVER

SPEECHES. Washington, July 2.—The Republicans of the Senate have not killed the Tariff bill, and it is senate bill, and it is going to be able to kill it. They don't admit this and it is quite true that there are chances still remaining to strike it a fatal blow. They sull remarkable any other bill than just such a could have the They did kill the Wilson bill, for this bill is no more like the Wilson bill than the this bill is like British free trade. They present take Senate Finance Committee's sub situte bill. They could kill any measure logically constructed in accordance with Democratic princonser. But this bill is perfectly described by The Tribune's expression, "a Bill of Sale." It is a bill of sale and nothing else. Convinced that they could not pass the Wilson bill, convinced that the Senate substitute was equally impossible, and determined to pass something, no matter how mogical, how contradictory, how false to their principles, how harmful to the country, or how service to the Trusts, the Democratic managers proceeded deliberately to buy vote after vote by giving anything, everything, necessary to make their majority sure.

of course, when they threw overboard their principles, when they abandoned even the appearance of respect for public morality, and when they said to Gorman, Brice, Murphy, Smith, McPherson, Faulkner, Pugh, Morgan, Caffery, White, and to the Populist Senators Allen and Kyle, "Name your price, gentlemen,"-when they took that position, it was easy enough to pass a bill. All the Republicans could do in such circumstances was to expose it and them.

This has been done, splendidly done. If ever a party has been held up to public scorn, indignation, ridicule and contempt, if ever a political measure has been laid bare in all its naked dishonesty, it is the Democratic party as represented in this Congress and the Tariff bill now nearing its passage. The Republicans came here very little disposed to resist the passage of a free-trade measure. They were satisfied, to be sure, that the country had acted in the elections of 1892 hastily and mistakenly. They did not be lieve that the people in their hearts indorsed the proposition that protection was unconstitutional. They were satisfied that a certain distinct spirit of socialism had operated all over the country to give the Democrats their victory; that thousands of voters, failing to appreciate the advantages that had been conferred upon them by Republican legislation, resentful of the fact that they were not able, as some folks were, to ride around in splendid carriages and to live in brownstonmansions, had made themselves the willing victims of the Democratic contention that the protective tariff enriched the employer without benefiting the employed, and had blindly voted to abolish it in this high and resentful humor.

But the Republicans generally were inclined to think it might be a good thing to let the country have a taste of Democratic free-trade. They agreed with General Harrison that "each generation must have its own experience." thought the sooner a Democratic bill was passed and the country became sensible of its effects, the better it would be for the people, the Republican party and the cause of protection.

It appeared immediately, however, that the Democrats did not intend to pass a bill framed on the lines set forth in their platform, and when the bill reached the Senate and 532 amendments were clanned on it it ceased to be a thing that any Republican could permit to pass without the fullest exposure. It became essentially a Trust bill. All other schedules circled around and deschedule, for the combination of Democratic Senators who insisted on amending the bill by increasing the duties on pretty much everything that was manufactured one another first for the passage of a satisfactory sugar schedule, and then for the passage of every member of their combination willing to a larger contract than merely that of securing the sort of sugar schedule they wanted, because, although that might be conceded if other things were omitted the bill was still in danger of defest and their work would go for nothing after all. Their lobby, therefore, has been a general lobby in behalf of everything which any friend of theirs in the Senate demanded. They were aided by all the other trusts. The Lead Trust, the Whiskey Trust, the Iron and Steel Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, the Cottonseed Oil Trust, the Cordage Trust-all came together a general assault in behalf of one another's interests. Next to the Sugar Trust the most offensive of these combinations has been the Whiskey Trust. It has got more, perhaps, than any other powerful interest. It has increased the taxes on whiskey from 90 cents, which was the McKinle rate, to \$1.10, and has increased the bonded period from three to eight years. Those two changes protect the Whiskey Trust about twice as much as it was protected under the McKinley

In exposing the character of this bill all the Republican Senators have been effective, but, perhaps, Senator Chandler has displayed the highest degree of persistency and that kind of ability which is strongest for the purpose of exposures. He possesses, indeed, unique talents for making people miserable. By a sort of intuitive perception he finds the spot where they are es-Pecially vulnerable and he goes to it directly. Phose whom he has wounded are apt to say that he abuses his talents and that he cuts just to hear his victim squeal. But every attack he has made in the course of this debate has been amply ustified. There are some able men on the Democratic side. Mr. Jones is an able man. So are Mr. Harris, Mr. Vest and Mr. Mills. But the Senator from New Hampshire has a courage all his own. His physique is far from robust and he does not enjoy the best of health, but his mind is remarkably active. His sense of humor is keen and it expresses itself in that sort of ironical sur-sestion which is extremely painful even to those whose sensibilities are not especially acute. His attacks on the Nebraska Populist, Mr. Allen, in connection with the sugar schedule and the parastraphs on lumber and barbed wire have placed that Senator before the country in a most undesirable light. tratic side. Mr. Jones is an able man. So are

rable light.

Mr. Allen had fallen into the habit of prefacing the h some demand for something which he thought would go well in his particular part of the coun-try with the statement that he had not quite made up his mind how he intended to vote when the bill came up on the the bill came up on its final passage. He had worked this intimation advantageously on several ceasions, and at last Mr. Chandler inquired of him how much he thought he was entitled to ask for his vote and whether he didn't think he had already ons vote and whether he didn't think he had already driven a hard enough bargain. The Nebraska Senator did not like the word "bargain." and resented it by calling Mr. Chandler a monkey. The Senator from New-Hampshire repiled in his most delicious style. He passed over the word "monkey" with the intimation that the Senator from Nebraska had not yet become used to those courgeous conditions which alone rendered debate in the Senate possible, expressing the hope that in time he could obtain a proper appreciation of them. But he could not understand why the Senator objected to the use of the word bargain Did he not demand these concessions, al-

ways coupling with them the declaration that he was not yet sure how he would finally vote? And was it not, therefore, an entirely proper and pertinent curiosity to know at what point he considered himself delivered? Mr. Allen's demands have been less frequent since this episode, and he has had very little to say about his undecided state of mind.

A degree consequently in the course of the

state of mind.

A dozen opportunities have arisen in the course of the debate when it appeared as if there might be a chance of beating the bill. Every one of them has been made the most of. The Republican Senators, led by Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Allison, Mr. Platt, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Higgins and Mr. Chandler, have been at all times alert to present every proposition, to make alert to present every proposition, to make every move that offered the slightest possi-bility of a successful result. Mr. Aldrich es-pecially is a mine of information on almost all the industries affected by the tariff bill and he has presented the facts fully and skilfully. But has presented the facts fully and skilfully. But argument is lost on men who act neither in accordance with the public welfare nor with their own party professions, but who are held together for a specific purpose by motives of selfish interest. It does no good to show them that having done thus and so they are logically bound to do a certain other thing, because a respect for consistency is no part of their scheme. They are composed of a majority determined to keep duties down as low as possible and a minority determined to put them up on such industries as their own States are particularly interested in. So much the majority must concede to the minority, but it will not go further, and the minority has no ground on which to press further demands.

demands.

From a Protectionist point of view, while the bill might be a great deal worse than it is, its history proves that a way must be devised to enable the industries of the country to find security and refuge and safety against the constant attacks of politicians. If everybody who is con-ducting a mercantile business has got to come down here every year or two to protect his busidown here every year or two to protect his business from ruin, the people will have to pay charges much heavier than any set of tariff taxes has ever imposed. Indeed, they have been doing so for the last year. The loss of money that has been inflicted on the American public during the period of this free trade agitation by the performances of these politicians here is to be calculated only in enormous figures.

### THE FOUNDERING OF THE NICOL.

LAST OF THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE INSPECTORS.

The investigation before Inspectors Barrett and Pairchild of the foundering of the tug J. D. Nicol with the Herring Fishing Club aboard, on June 24 was continued in the Federal Building yesterday The first witness was James R. Halpin, assistan to Reeves, the agent of the ill-fated tug. He detailed the agreement made by him, and Chairman Kirchner, of the Herring Fishing Club. As the witness understood it, there were to be only forty or fifty people in the party.

Mr. Reeves was put on the stand again, and said the Nicol was last on the drydock and inspected

Joseph Slattery, captain of the Robert H. Sayre, told of the sinking of the Nicol as seen by him, and of his efforts in rescuing the passengers

"Did you assist in saving some of the passenger: and crew?" "Yes, sir," he answered modestly. "I saved

thirty-three.' "What in your opinion caused the foundering of

"Well, the people all crowded to one side of the boat; she shipped a sea and it was too heavy for

"Do you think the Nicol would have got along all right with fewer passengers aboard?"

The witness hesitated over this question, and finally said he did not know how many passengers

What is the general opinion of senfaring men concerning the condition of the Nicol at that

"They all say she was in good condition." Captain Robert Roger, a steamboat agent, at No South-st., testified to the good condition of th Nicol. He had seen her the morning before the

disaster. Captain Aaron Relray, of No. 50 Oak-st., testified that he had had charge of the Nicol five years that he had had charge of the Nicol my year ago and had frequently seen her immediately he fore the accident. She was in good condition. He had been outside of Sandy Hook with her in rousi weather, but had never felt in danger on her, and she had never shipped water on such occasions. Several witnesses testified to the good condition of the Nicol and to Captain Hyde's ability and trustworthiness.

in Hyde was then recalled to the stand.

time?"

The answer was inaudible. Nicol in dang

The crew were cool and sober, and many of the passengers were not.
Captain Lemuel Kelly was then called. He testified that he was on the Nicol that day as a guest of the chief engineer, and that he spent most of his time in the engine-room.
"How long was it after she shipped a sea before she foundered?"
"She shipped one sea, and it was hardly a minute she foundered. "She shipped one sea, and it was hardly a minute before she shipped another, and it loaded her right

down."
Was she listed to port prior to shipping the sea?"
"Yes, she was slightly."
This closed the investigation. The inspectors will make a report as soon as the evidence can be written up.

# TO EXPEL DISOBEDIENT ELES.

SUNDAY MEETINGS TO BE ABOLISHED GRAND EXALTED RULER FRIDAY WORKING FOR HARMONY.

Assemblyman W. H. Friday returned to his home in Brooklyn, Saturday, after attendance upon the annual session of the Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Jamestown, N. Y. of which he was elected Grand Exalted Ruler, without opposition. Mr. Friday said, relative to the

split in the order:
"It is probable that before another year rolls around we shall again be a practically united body. Two grand lodges cannot exist. The Grand Lodge held at Jamestown was indisputably the paren and regular body. That being true, it is unnecessary to define the status of the so-called Grand

Lodge held at the same time at Atlantic City.

"The Western, Southern and Southwestern lodges are made up of high-minded men eminent in literary, legal and political walks of life. They are opposed to Sunday meetings, and always have been The example of Sunday meetings was established by the lodges in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Brooklyn and Newark. The order grew raphly, and the character of its members in different parts of the country became less

and less Bohemian.
"The question of Sunday meetings has been for a number of years a debatable question at each a number of the Grand Lodge. Finally the Grand Lodge refused to adjourn to any city whose Grand Lodge refused to adjourn to any city whose lodge met on Sunday. At the end of the session in Detroit, on June 21, 1833, the question of selecting a meeting place for the next annual session was finally left to the grand trustees. The grand trustees in February, 1834, without any consultation with the Grand Lodge officers, selected Atlantic City, N. J., carrying out no part of their instructions relative to hotel and railroad rates, or to selecting the most advantageous place, as there was no lodge in Atlantic City. The Grand Exaited Ruler, fearing that the interests of the order would suffer, called a meeting of the grand trustees, to meet at Cheinnati to select another place. The grand trustees, being antagonistic to Grand Exaited Ruler Apperley on purely personal grounds, refused to respond. Mr. Apperley then filled the offices of the grand trustees by special appointment, and named Jamestown, Nr. Y., which has a lodge of 290 representative men. The recalcitrant trustees of the grand trustees at Atlantic City, As nearly as I can ascertain, they had about sixteen lodges at the Atlantic City meeting. At Jamestown 19 grand lodges were represented. At our special session in Jamestown the Grand Lodge unanimously indorsed Mr. Apperley's official acts.

"I shall now bend every effort toward reconcillation with our erring brethren who met at Atlantic City. I shall approach the subject in the spirit of the order of charity, justice and brotherly love. But they will have it pointed out to them that they have unmistakably erred. There will be no haif-way which met at Atlantic City. Sunday meetings by the Elk lodge met on Sunday. At the end of the session

HE WILL ALSO AID MR. BYRNES IN HIS PRELIM

INARY INVESTIGATION -THE SUPERINTEND-ENT AND MR. GOFF CONFER

An unexpected announcement was made vesterdain connection with the investigation ordered by the Police Board into the conduct of members of the force who have been implicated by the testimony District-Attorney Francis L. Wellman had been se are to be brought before the Commissioners for trial. When the Commissioners passed their resolu-tions directing Superintendent Byrnes to go ahead he will sail for Europe. to ask the Corporation Counsel to designate one of might be brought to trial. It was supposed at the time by many persons in the Police Department that Mr. Hlandy, who has assisted in conducting the would be selected for the post of prosecutor in the investigation. The announcement of the selection of Mr. Wellman caused not only surprise, but also some consternation in the Police Department. It was un onduct the investigation which the Commissioner in part relieve Mr. Byrnes from a duty which was known to be unpleasant to him. The sejection of Mr. Wellman to be prosecutor was

nade after a consultation in the Mayor's office early in the afternoon. President Martin, of the Police Board, went to see Mayor Gilroy and Cor efficials Mr. Martin suggested the selection of Mr was known to be well versed in matters which per Mayor and Mr. Martin with the understanding that the Senate only knows, for that body has not y e would designate Mr. Wellman if District-Attorney Fellows consented to the arrangement. Colonel Fellows was called to the conference later, and he cave his consent after the Mayor and Mr. Martin had talked with him a short time. Mr. Martin then at the Navy Yard entrance yesterlay morning went to inform Mr. Clark of the understanding, and Mr. Clark immediately made the designation. The first notice of suspension. The first notice of suspension.

The first notice of suspension.

The first notice of suspension.

The first notice of suspension.

The first notice of suspension. at the Central Office late in the afternoon, when Mr. ensultation with him regarding the investigation. tendent Byrnes before leaving the Central Office.

cause he has ability to carry on the prosecution are members of the department who have been guilty of the conduct described by witnesses before the Senate Committee it is high time that the de-partment should be rid of such men. We have no tention had been called to their acts. It is only fair to the Commissioners to say that if the wites before the committee had appeared here and MR. BYRNES'S INQUIRY TO GO RIGHT ON.

Mr. Martin also said that the Superintendent would still make the preliminary investigation called for by the resolution of the Commissioners, but he would be aided by Mr. Wellman in the ex-

The Superintendent went to see John W. Goff,

Mr. Goff yesterlay received a number of letters om persons in distant parts of the country, in cosing "green-goods" circulars, which had been alled from this city since George Appo made his sclosures as a witness before the committee. The teers indicate that the "green-goods" swinders teers indicate that the "green-goods" swinders e carrying on their business as usual, in spite of e exposure of their methods. George Appo has amplained that he has been hounded and threated by police spices since he was a witness before a committee, and he has declared also that there is been a plot to have him arrested and sent to ison on a false charge of picking pockets. His ory is laughed at by the police, who say that he likely to be caught picking pockets at any time he has the opportunity to steal, as he is a conmed thick, but that he will not be sent to prison any trumped-up charge.

Corporation Counsel Cark said yesterday that sere was no complaint that any of his assistants were was no complaint that any of his assistants

Corporation Counse. Clark said very compaint that any of his assistants were not able to conduct the police investigation, but Mr. Martin had suggested Mr. Wellman as a man who was exceptionally well fitted for the work, and the other men in the conference had agreed with Mr. Martin Mr. Wellman will be able to receive extra compensation for his services as the prosecutor of cases before the Police Board. WHO WILL BE TRIED FIRST?

The gossip about the Central Office yesterday was to the effect that the first police captain to be brought before the Commissioners on charges grow-ing out of the testimony before the Lexow Coming out of the testimony before the lerkow committee will be Captain John T. Stephenson, implicated by the testimony of Ryan, the packing-box maker, who paid for sidewalk privileges with checks. Captain Stephenson is at present on the sick list. Before any captain was called for trial, it was said, Sergeant Taylor, of the Steamboat Squad, probably would be called to explain why he received money from Policeman Beeck, who earned it by working overtime at the plers. The crime of receiving pay for working overtime is not regarded as serious at the Central Office, and the policemen who admitted before the committee that they took money for such extra work are not likely to be punished, but the performance of Sergeant Taylor is regarded in the light of blackmailing a subordicate in the department, if he received the money for sending the policeman to a pier where he could get pay for extra work. Detectives Hock and Glennon, who were the ward men for Captains Doherty and Devery in the two precincts east of the Bowery, may have to stand trial before the two captains are cited to appear before the Commissioners.

Police Commissioner Murray said yesterday afternoon: "I know nothing of Mr. Wellman's selection mittee will be Captain John T. Stephenson, impli-

to assist the board in trying accused policemen. I was not consulted in the matter. The board, with myself dissenting, passed a resolution asking the Corporation Counsel to assign one of his assistants to atd it in the preparation of charges against officers implicated and in the trial of the same. Now they have gone beyond the Corporation Counsel's Office, and selected one of the Assistant District-Attorneys of the county. William Travers Jerome, associate counsel with John W. Goff in the Lexow Committee investigation, visited the General Sessions Building yesterday and went before the Grand Jury for a short time. It is supposed that he has asked for an indictment against some person or persons against whom testimony was given last week. He refused to state the object of his visit.

COMMISSIONER M'CLAVE TO GO ABROAD. Police Commissioner McClave, who has been ill at his home in Portchester, is recovering. He is divorce, brought by Isidore Eisenberg against his

#### NINE HUNDRED MEN LAID OFF.

CONSTRUCTION WORK IN THE NAVY YARD STOPPED UNTIL THE APPROPRIATION

BILL IS PASSED. Sixteen hundred workmen employed in the Navy Yard went to their homes on Saturday night cheered with the news that the resolution extending the appropriations for one month, pending action on the Naval Appropriation bill, had passed both houses of Congress and been signed by the President, and Mr. that they would not be suspended from work. 900 of these men who reported for work yesterday morning went back home with heavy hearts, not knowing how soon they could begin earning for had decided that the extension of appropriations did of the Navy," and Secretary Herbert, Admiral Cherardi, as he did to commandants of all other naval stations, that work on new vessels under construction must cease until the regular at propriation bills should pass. When this will i taken the House bill up, and when it does there

THE RIKER'S ISLAND NUISANCE.

ANNEXED DISTRICT CITIZENS CONFER WITH THE MAYOR MEANS FOR RELIEF

The committee of fifty citizens from the Annexed District who came down to the City Hall on Saured day to ask Mayor Giroy to stop senting resking garbage and odorfferous refuse to Riker's Island, and who found him out, were successful vesterfay. and who found him out, were successful vesterday nexed District people, and promised to aid them ing ground. The Mayor proposed that the citizens complaint alleges that the defendant applied prior appoint a sub-committee to meet Lieutenant Dela- to November 1, 1892, for a place for the defendant's ference on the subject. The suggestion of the Mayar was agreed to, and Assemblyman Butts, ex-Judge Ernest Hall Frank T. Oliver, Gunther K. Acker-man and Thoulors Mucy were chosen as the sub-

# WEST SIDE CITIZENS INDIGNANT.

A BIG CITY STABLE IN THE MIDST OF THEIR PINE HOMES,

Street-Cleaning Commissioner W. S. Street-Cleaning Commissioner W. S. Alarowa is anything but popular with the residents of the West Sile, especially those living in the XXIII As-sembly District. Some time ago the Commissioner tried to buy property to put one of his big depart-ment stables in West Seventy-diffuser, in a neigh-horhood of time dwellings. The property-owners pro-

ment stables in West Seventy-fifth at, in a necession to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and Mr. Andrews was forced to abandon his Seventy-difficult is fieme. Since that time he has pitched upon another site for a stable, in West Ninetieth-st, between West End-ave, and the Boulevard, and has secured authority from the Sinking Fund Commissioners to lease the property for ten years. Here the owner is to build a department stable, for which the city will pay a rental of 8,000 a year for the period named.

The property-owners and residents of the neighborhood are indignant that a masty street-sleaning stable is to be set up among their costly homes, and declare that there is not the least excuse for it. They ask why Mr. Andrews does not put his stables that lawlying ground down by the railroad stable in that part of the city. Mayor Gilray said yesteriay that the West Side people had had plenty of Hime to enter their objections before the side was chosen if they had desired. When the matter came up again before the commission, said he, "there was not a single protest against it, and it was adopted as in the city interests."

An effort on the part of the property-owners whose holdings will be greatly damaged in value if a stable is built among their hundsome houses will be made in the hope of getting the Sinking Fund Commissioners to resemd their action at the next meeting.

# The Baptist Boys' Brigade has established a camp

for the summer season on Long Island, which will The boys from the different regiments will spend from two to three weeks each, as they can make from two to three weeks each, as they can make their arrangements. They will be under strict military discipline in camp. There will be in ad-dition to the various military drills, literary and religious exercises for their minds as well as their bodies. The camp will be in charge of A. C. Ken-yon, of No. 149 Fifth-ave., adjutant-general of the Boys' Haptist Brigade of New-York State. It is expected that at least 500 boys will attend the

is expected that at least 500 boys will attend the camp.

The Baptist Boys' Brigade was organized one year and a half ago by the Rey. M. R. Deming, corresponding secretary of the New-York City Baptist Mission Society. There are now enrolled 240 companies, representing thirty different States in the Union, and in a 1 0,000 boys. Mr. Deming is now acting adjutant-general for the Baptist Boys' Brigades of the United States. There are now enrolled 2000 youthful soldlers in the seventy companies in this city and Brooklyn, and at the Washington's Birthday and Memorial Day public parades they turned out a regiment 1,000 strong.

At the anniversary drill on Friday, he'd in the 7th Regiment Armory, there were also five companies of Indian and Bohemian boys, who executed the manual drill in a manner that would have been a credit to some of the lesst cadet companies of military schools. Contributions are earnestly requested to help these Italian and Bohemian boys go to the camp.

YOUNG DR. GRANDY SHARPLY REPRIMANDED. No explanation was made at the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday as to the refusal of young Dr. Grandy, one of the ambulance surgeons there, to dress the wound of Augustus Larsen, who was cut badly in the check in a fight at No. 179 Greenwich-

st on Sunday night. Mr. Rhodes, one of the Board of Governors, went to the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday and talked with the young surgeon sharply. Dr. Grandy and the other surgeons at the hospital would say nothing to reporters on the subject. There was a meeting of the Board of Governors at the New-York Hospital, of which the Chambers Street Hospital is a branch, in the afternoon, but the proceedings were secret. After the meeting Superintendent Ludiam said to a reporter: "The case of Dr. Grandy did not come up. It was not mentioned." Mr. Ludiam refused to give more information as to the case.

#### THE COURTS.

SHE HAD FELT THE HORSEWHIP. There was continued yesterday before Judge holding Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas, the retrial of the suit for absolute

wife Annie Eisenberg. Two new and interesting features were introduced yesterday-a horsewhip and a six-year-old boy. The horsewhip was a surprise.

"Has your husband been in the habit of beating you?" Mrs. Eisenberg was asked, in her direct ex-

"He has frequently," was the respons With what did he beat you?" continued the coun-

"A horsewhip."
"Did you ever see this before?" and with the question the counsel drew from his pocket a horsewhip, and gave it a whisk and a snap in the presence of the jury.
"Frequenty, and felt it," replied the woman, with a smile and shiver.
"How often did he beat you with it?" persevered
Mr. Jaworer, her counse.

Mr. Jaworer, her counse.

"Almost every night."

"The whip was bought to whip a dog," interposed the opposing counse.

the worp was nought to warp a ca.

"But he used it more on me than he did on the dog," snapped out the wineas.

Having finished the whip incident, the counsel for Mrs. Elsenberg sought to have her six-year-old boy examined as a witness, to prove, as he said, that if the husband's charges against his wife were true, her wrong had been condoned by him.

"I will not allow the boy to be examined," said

### A LEGAL POINT IN THE JONES CASE.

An application was made yesterday by Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, modification of the order issued last week by Justice Ingraham, staying all proceedings in the con-tempt proceedings brought by Alexander McK. Jones and William Ogden Jones, against their aunts, Caroline Ogden Jones and Frances Ogden

The nephews want their aunts punished for failing to comply with the order of the Court directing them to pay to their nephews \$5,000 out of ing them to pay to their nephews \$5,000 out of a trust fund held by them. The aunts have been adjudged in contempt of court, and an order was granted last week by Justice Ingraham staying all proceedings and directing them to pay \$1,500 to each of the nephews on account of the \$5,000. The aunts want to appeal the contempt matter, but Justice Ingraham's order forestals them, and they want the order medified. Coursel paid the \$3,000 into the Court \$1,500 for each nephew—as ordered by Justice Ingraham, and meantime Justice Andrews reserved his decision on the application in order to determine as to his power to grant the motion. The Jones women are now in Newport, Justice Barrett recently refused to vacate the order of arrest issued against them until they placed themselves in the hands of the Sheriff.

POWICE CAPTAIN WARTS'S WILL FILED. The will of Police Captain Alexander B. Warts, who died on June 13 last, was filed yesterday with Probate Cerk James O'Hare, of the Surro-gate's Office. The will is dated June 7, 1894, and in it the personality is placed at \$200 and the real

The entire estate is left to the widow, Jane

# BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Justice Andrews, in Suprems Court, Chambers, yesterday was asked to open a judgment by default entered December 7, 1893, in favor of Sarah M. Elizabeth and May B. Ely, who are the proper prietors of "The Misses Ely's School for Girls, against Mrs. Gertrude C. Lennox, for 1255. The complaint alleges that the defendant applied prior to November 1, 1892, for a place for the defendant's daughter, Leila, for the balance of the year, at a rate of \$800 per annum, and no allowance was to be made for absence or withdrawal. Damages were asked for \$255 up to January 1, 1893. The defendant proposes to answer that the daughter never entered as a student and was unable to do so on account of illness, and the plaintiff was so informed. As a second defence she alleges that she has no separate estate.

The attempt of James E. Lyon to secure \$25,000 from Warren Bussey upon a claim for services alleged to have been rendered for the latter in supplying funds, securing evidence and pushing BIG PERSONAL ASSESSMENTS. Justice Andrews, in Suprema Court, Char

from Warren Bussey upon a claim for services alleged to have been rendered for the latter in supplying funds, securing evidence and pushing supplying funds, securing evidence and pushing the prosecution of an action to recover \$50,000 growing out of the alleged fraudulent sale of the stock of the Emma Silver Mining Company, of Utah, has falled as Julge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision holding that such an agreement cannot be recovered or indorsed, but should be condemned.

Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, has con-

Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, has con-

# COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Circuit Court Parts I. II. III and IV—Adjourned for the term.
Superior Court Special Term—Refore Gildersieeve, J.—
Court opens at 12 m. Motions.
Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned sine die.
Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I. II and III—Adjourned for the term.
Surrogate's Court Chambers—Refore Fitzgerald, S.—
Motion calendar called at 10:30 a. m. Wills for probate:
William Padlan, Dean Fish, Katharina Reinhardt, Johanna Geigerman, at 10:30 a. m.
Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Refore Arnold, S.—No inv calendar. crogate's Court-Trial Term-Refore Arnold, S.-No calendar, muon Pleas-Special Term-Refore Bischoff, jr., J.-t opens at 10:30 a. m. Motions, muon Pleas-Equity Term-Adjourned for the term, muon Pleas-Equity Term-Adjourned sine die, muon Pleas-Trial Term-Paris I, II and III-Ad-ned for the term, y Court-General Term-Adjourned sine die.

REFERES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.
By Earrett, J.

Matter of Slattery - William J. Gibson.
By Lawrence, J.

Rushing vs. Cole-Grossenor S. Hubbard.
Common Pleas.
By Hischoff, Ir.

De Poyster vs. Anderson-John L. N. Hunt.
By Daly, C.

Hopkins vs. Dewey-Richard M. Henry.
Superior Court.

By Gildersleeve, J.

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Weed G cases)—Frank Shaefler.

Castellina vs. Castellina—Louis C. Raegner, Phillips vs. Wilcox—Rollin M. Squire. Same vs. same—E. L. Purris.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

THE OLD TAMMANY DODGE.

PROPERTY-OWNERS TAXED MORE HEAV-

ILY THAN EVER.

A SLIGHT DECREASE IN THE RATE LIKELY TO BE MADE FOR THE SAKE OF APPEARANCE, BUT THE INCREASED VALUATIONS MORE

> THAN , COUNTERBALANCE IT-SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

## IN THE TABLES

FOR 1894.

The Commissioners of the Tax Department pre-sented the tax books for 1894 to the Board of Alders men yesterday, as the law requires. They do need show the drop in assessed valuations that was predicted a couple of months ago, expected to be one of the effects of the state in which business has been since the advent of the Cleveland Administration. The Tax Board has labored with great dillgence to prevent a falling off of values. Nothing that there was any excuse for assessing was left off the list. Parks established to give the inhabitants of the city fresh air, back alleys, and everything that could be made the basis for taxation were included in the dragnet of the Tax Department

llowing table shows the comparative valuetion of real and personal estate for 1803 and 1894;

	asessed valua- Assessed valua- Inc.		
	tion, 1893,	tion, 1894.	Real
Wards.	Real estate.	Real estate.	estate.
First	891,205,235	803,871,585	\$2,686,350
Second	38, 136, 270	20,270,820	1,134,550
Third	43,175,660	45,340,650	2,173,990
Fourth	15,568,400	16,087,210	518,810
Fifth	50,216,320	50,085,020	760,600
Sixth	27,062,100	27, 948, 700	886,600
Seventh	23,625,600	23,684,550	58,950
	42,141,788	42,401,588	349,800
Eighth	36, 121, 240	36,354,990	263,750
Ninth		22,900,700	255,700
Tenth	21,865,670	22,504,070	635,400
Eleventh	255,081,575	206,811,316	11,729,741
Twelfth	14,720,050	15,025,050	305.000
Thirteenth	26,971,686	27,423,986	452,300
Fourteenth	67,241,140	68,929,740	1,688,600
Fifteenth	43,192,100	43,511,550	319,450
Seventeenth	238, 198, 950	247,648,070	9,449,120
Nineteenth	283,398,050	201,347,450	7,948,500
Section 3"	163,399,391	168, 285, 332	4,885,941
Twenty-second	37,595,509	40,076,247	2,480,741
Twenty-third	21,016,762	22.519.211	1,502,449
Twenty-fourth	#1,00200, 100m		

Total ......\$1,562.582.303 \$1,613,057,735 \$50,475,342 "Section 3 comprises the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenteth and Twenty-first wards, or that part of the city lying above Fourteenth et, and below Fortieth et. These are the lirst wards in which the assessments are made under the new block system.

Total personal estate valuation: Resident \$257.983.766 \$268.108.047 \$10.124.281 Non-resident 24,472.646 33.947,475 9.474.829 88,479,724 88,218,780 ..... Totals ...... \$370,936,136 \$300,274,302 \$10,599,110 \$60,813,508

ACCRETION IN REAL ESTATE The increase in real estate shown is \$50,475,342. This is the natural accretion from new buildings erected and property improvement, which the Democratic hard times have been unable to stop.

Democratic hard times have been unable to stop. The increase in personal estate will be the surprising thing about this year's assessment. Few looked for anything else than a decrease. There are some changes noted in special classes. Insurance companies suffer a reduction of \$26,400 from ast year; shareholders of banks, \$260,944, and resident corporations, \$4,306,977. But resident personal assessments go up \$11,41,837, non-resident personal assessments go up \$11,41,837, non-resident perporations, \$6,346,749, non-residents with investments of business in New-York, \$3,128,080; rational companies, \$2,442,240, and trust companies, \$83,545. The assessment of \$10,000,000 against the Gould estate and \$50,000 against the Gould hers has not been cancelled, although notice has been served on the department that they no longer live in New-York. The Commissioners voted once to take off the assessment, but decided afterward to take off the courts decide on the liability of the Goulds,

THE COMMISSIONERS' LITTLE GAME.

The tax rate for the year is not likely, owing o the methods adopted for keeping up the assessed valuations, to be advanced, as most people thought robable recently. Last year it was fi so on 100.

#### BIG PERSONAL ASSESSMENTS. The Goulds, besides the \$10,000,000 assessment

against Jay Gould's estate, stand as follows: George J. Gould is assessed \$10,000 and Helen, Howard and Edwin \$100,000 each. Other large personal assessments are: The William H. Vander-bilt estate, \$5,000,000; the William Astor estate, 12.568,000; William Waldorf Astor, \$2,000,000; Wilson G. Hunt estate, \$1,939,680; estates of John B. Trevor

such an agreement cannot be recovered or the dorsel, but should be condemned.

Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, has confirmed the report of Peter R. Olney, William P. Prentice and Richard V. Harnett, the commissioners appointed to partition the property owned by Henry Clausen, Jr., and Randolph Guggen-heimer, and orders that the old New-York Hotels, the first of the Supreme Court, has confirmed the second of the state of the Supreme Court, handed as the Supreme Court, handed by Charles Einstein to have the decree of the Court orbeing him to pay his divorced wife Mrs. on the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year, allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year, allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year, allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year, allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year, allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,000 a year, allmony, missioner laby to issue a license to the Spiess, \$4,00

#### HEAVILY TAXED CORPORATIONS. Following is a list of corporations paying on large

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Andrews, J.—Court
Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Andrews, J.—Court
spens at 10:30 s. m. Motion calendar called at 11 a. m.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I, II and III—AdSupreme Court—Special Term—Parts I, II and III—AdSupreme Court—General Term—Parts I, II and III—AdSupreme Court—Chambers—Before Andrews, J.—Court
Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Andrews
Supreme Court—Chambers—Before A 1882,130; Manhattan Elevated Railrond, \$17,800,712; Metropolitan Traction Company, \$13,749; Third Avenue Railroad Company, \$1,280,341; Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Company, \$1,280,341; Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Company, \$1,18,000; "The Century" Company, \$12,000; C. R. Critenton Company, \$320,000; Consolidated Gas Company, \$10,800,405; Ediron General Electric Company, \$60,000; Ediron General Electric Company, \$40,000; Equitable Gas Light Company, \$140,000; Equitable Gas Light Company, \$1,90,000; He General Electric Company, \$3,778, \$30; Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone, \$1,330,000; Stelmwny & Sons, \$34,856; Mutual Gas Company, \$43,640; Wagner Fa'ace Car C. mpany, \$10,000; "Evaing Post" Publishing Company, \$10,000; "Evaing Post" Publishing Company, \$10,000; Warren Scharf Asphalt Faving Company, \$320,000.

The following table gives the totals of insurance, trust, railroad and miscellaneous resident corporations for the year 1894, as compared with last year, showing increase and decrease; \$100,000; Experses, \$ \$892,130; Manhattan Elevated Railroad, \$17,860,712;

| Showing increase and decrease: 1894 | 1893 | Increase Decrease | Insurance Cos. 12.080.546 | 83.235.966 | \$246.410 | Trust Companies | 6.556.002 | 5.072.457 | \$883.545 | Railroad Cos. | 35.388.519 | 23.46.279 | 2.442.240 | Miscellaneous | Res. Corpus. | 64.831.461 | 60.228.368 | 4.396.907 | Miscellaneous | Non-Res. Corpus | 70.007.722 | 13.756.978 | 6.243.749 | Non-Res. Corpus | 70.007.722 | 13.756.978 | 6.243.749 | Non-Res. personal | 157.742.510 | 140.39.756 | 11.441.813 | Non-Res. personal | 13.849.748 | 10.721.668 | 3.128.689 |

THE EXCHANGE FOR WOMEN'S WOEK.

One of the most interesting and helpful features of the New-York Exchange for Women's Work, heretofore at No. 329 Fifth-ave., and now at No. 12 East Thirtieth-st., has been its cake and preserve. department and the limch room. The managers this year have added to its attractions by opening for the benefit of its patrons a reception room, where packages will be received and cared for and where women can rest and meet their friends. They trust that many out-of-town shoppers will frequent the place and by their patronage help them during the dull season